

**EIGHTY-FOURTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY
2012 REGULAR SESSION
DAILY
HOUSE CLIP SHEET**

MARCH 22, 2012

HOUSE FILE 2440

H-8314

1 Amend House File 2440 as follows:
2 1. Page 1, line 1, after <Code> by inserting
3 <Supplement>

By HELLAND of Polk

H-8314 FILED MARCH 21, 2012

**Senate Amendment to
HOUSE FILE 2338**

H-8318

1 Amend House File 2338, as amended, passed, and
2 reprinted by the House, as follows:
3 1. Page 1, line 22, by striking <154,111,822> and
4 inserting <159,811,822>
5 2. Page 1, line 29, by striking <2,300,000> and
6 inserting <3,100,000>

RECEIVED FROM THE SENATE

H-8318 FILED MARCH 21, 2012

HOUSE FILE 2442

H-8313

1 Amend House File 2442 as follows:
2 1. Page 13, after line 20 by inserting:
3 <Sec. ____ . Section 483A.24, Code Supplement 2011,
4 is amended by adding the following new subsection:
5 NEW SUBSECTION. 7A. A resident of the state under
6 sixteen years of age is not required to have a fur
7 harvester license to accompany the minor's parent or
8 guardian, or any other competent adult with the consent
9 of the minor's parent or guardian, while the parent or
10 guardian or other adult is hunting raccoons so long as
11 the minor is not hunting and does not carry or use a
12 firearm or any other weapon.>
13 2. Title page, line 1, after <hunting> by inserting
14 <, fur harvester,>
15 3. By renumbering as necessary.

By RAYHONS of Hancock

H-8313 FILED MARCH 21, 2012

HOUSE FILE 2442

H-8317

1 Amend House File 2442 as follows:
2 1. Page 5, by striking lines 13 and 14.
3 2. Page 13, after line 20 by inserting:
4 <Sec. _____. Section 483A.24, Code Supplement 2011,
5 is amended by adding the following new subsection:
6 NEW SUBSECTION. 7A. A resident of the state under
7 sixteen years of age is not required to have a fur
8 harvester license to accompany the minor's parent or
9 guardian, or any other competent adult with the consent
10 of the minor's parent or guardian, while the parent or
11 guardian or other adult is hunting raccoons so long as
12 the minor is not hunting and does not carry or use a
13 firearm or any other weapon.>
14 3. Title page, line 1, after <hunting> by inserting
15 <, fur harvester,>
16 4. By renumbering as necessary.

By RAYHONS of Hancock

H-8317 FILED MARCH 21, 2012

HOUSE FILE 2442

H-8319

1 Amend House File 2442 as follows:
2 1. Page 5, line 12, by striking <license, annual>
3 and inserting <license>
4 2. Page 5, by striking lines 13 and 14.
5 3. Page 13, after line 20 by inserting:
6 <Sec. _____. Section 483A.24, Code Supplement 2011,
7 is amended by adding the following new subsection:
8 NEW SUBSECTION. 7A. A resident of the state under
9 sixteen years of age is not required to have a fur
10 harvester license to accompany the minor's parent or
11 guardian, or any other competent adult with the consent
12 of the minor's parent or guardian, while the parent or
13 guardian or other adult is hunting raccoons so long as
14 the minor is not hunting and does not carry or use a
15 firearm or any other weapon.>
16 4. Title page, line 1, after <hunting> by inserting
17 <, fur harvester,>
18 5. By renumbering as necessary.

By RAYHONS of Hancock

H-8319 FILED MARCH 21, 2012

SENATE FILE 430

H-8316

- 1 Amend Senate File 430, as amended, passed, and
- 2 reprinted by the Senate, as follows:
- 3 1. By striking page 7, line 32, through page 8,
- 4 line 1.
- 5 2. Title page, line 3, by striking <fee and>
- 6 3. By renumbering as necessary.

COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS

SANDS of Louisa, Chairperson

H-8316 FILED MARCH 21, 2012

SENATE FILE 2293

H-8315

1 Amend Senate File 2293, as amended, passed, and
2 reprinted by the Senate, as follows:
3 1. Page 1, before line 1 by inserting:
4 <Section 1. NEW SECTION. 103A.71 Residential
5 contractors.
6 1. As used in this section:
7 a. "Catastrophe" means a natural occurrence
8 including but not limited to fire, earthquake, tornado,
9 windstorm, flood, or hail storm, which damages or
10 destroys residential real estate.
11 b. "Residential contractor" means a person in
12 the business of contracting to repair or replace
13 residential roof systems or perform any other
14 exterior repair, exterior replacement, or exterior
15 reconstruction work resulting from a catastrophe
16 on residential real estate or a person offering to
17 contract with an owner or possessor of residential real
18 estate to carry out such work.
19 c. "Residential real estate" means a new or existing
20 building, including a detached garage, constructed for
21 habitation by one to four families.
22 d. "Roof system" includes roof coverings, roof
23 sheathing, roof weatherproofing, and roof insulation.
24 2. A residential contractor shall not advertise
25 or promise to rebate any insurance deductible or
26 any portion thereof as an inducement to the sale of
27 goods or services. A promise to rebate any insurance
28 deductible includes granting any allowance or offering
29 any discount against the fees to be charged or paying
30 a person directly or indirectly associated with the
31 residential real estate any form of compensation,
32 except for items of nominal value. A residential
33 contractor may display a sign or any other type of
34 advertisement on a person's premises provided the
35 person consents to the display and the person receives
36 no compensation from the residential contractor for the
37 placement of the sign or advertising.
38 3. A residential contractor shall not represent
39 or negotiate on behalf of, or offer or advertise
40 to represent or negotiate on behalf of, an owner or
41 possessor of residential real estate on any insurance
42 claim in connection with the repair or replacement
43 of roof systems, or the performance of any other
44 exterior repair, exterior replacement, or exterior
45 reconstruction work on the residential real estate.
46 4. a. A residential contractor contracting to
47 provide goods or services to repair damage resulting
48 from a catastrophe shall provide the person with whom
49 it is contracting a fully completed duplicate notice in
50 at least ten-point bold type which shall contain the

H-8315

1 following statement:

2 NOTICE OF BINDING CONTRACT

3 You are entering into a legally binding contract
4 with (insert name of residential contractor) to provide
5 goods and services to repair damage resulting from
6 a naturally occurring catastrophe including but not
7 limited to a fire, earthquake, tornado, windstorm,
8 flood, or hail storm. Except as described in the next
9 sentence, you are responsible for payment to (insert
10 name of residential contractor) for the cost of all
11 goods and services provided whether or not you receive
12 payment from any property and casualty insurance
13 policy with respect to the damage. Your contract
14 with (insert name of residential contractor) is void
15 and you have no responsibility for payment under the
16 contract if (insert name of residential contractor)
17 either advertises or promises to rebate all or any
18 portion of your insurance deductible, or represents or
19 negotiates, or offers to represent or negotiate, on
20 your behalf with your property and casualty insurance
21 company on any insurance claim relating to the damage
22 you have contracted to have repaired. Your signature
23 below acknowledges your understanding of these legal
24 obligations and rights.

25

26 _____
Date

27

28 _____
Signature

29 b. The notice shall be executed by the person with
30 whom the residential contractor is contracting prior to
31 or contemporaneously with entering into the contract.

32 5. A contract entered into with a residential
33 contractor is void if the residential contractor
34 violates subsection 2, 3, or 4.

35 6. A residential contractor violating this section
36 is subject to the penalties and remedies prescribed by
37 this chapter.

38 7. This section shall not be construed to alter
39 or affect the rights and duties prescribed in chapter
40 555A.>

41 2. Page 21, after line 18 by inserting:

42 <Sec. _____. APPLICABILITY. The section of this Act
43 enacting section 103A.71 applies to contracts entered
44 into on or after July 1, 2012.>

45 3. Title page, line 3, after <date> by inserting
46 <and applicability>

47 4. By renumbering as necessary.

By BALTIMORE of Boone

SENATE FILE 2317

H-8320

- 1 Amend Senate File 2317, as amended, passed, and
2 reprinted by the Senate, as follows:
3 1. Page 5, line 12, by striking <license> and
4 inserting <license, annual>
5 2. Page 5, after line 12 by inserting:
6 <0p. Fur dealer license, one day,
7 one location \$250.00
8 3. Title page, line 1, after <hunting,> by
9 inserting <fur dealer,>
10 4. By renumbering as necessary.

By RAYHONS of Hancock
LYKAM of Scott

H-8320 FILED MARCH 21, 2012



SF 2219 – Early Intervention Block Grant (LSB 5546H8277)

Analyst: Shawn Snyder (Phone: 515-281-7799) (shawn.snyder@legis.state.ia.us)

Fiscal Note Version – As Amended by H-8277

Description

House amendment **H-8277** to **SF 2219** extends the sunset date of the Early Intervention Block Grant Program from June 30, 2012, to June 30, 2017. Additionally, beginning in FY 2013, amendment H-8277 permits two-thirds of the funding generated through the State categorical supplement for early intervention (for purposes specified in [Iowa Code section 256D.2A](#)) to be used to fund costs associated with any education reform legislation enacted during the 2012 Legislative Session.

Background

The State categorical supplement for early intervention will total approximately \$30.3 million in FY 2013. Amendment H-8277 will allow school districts to use up to \$20.2 million in FY 2013 to fund education reform provisions enacted during the 2012 Legislative Session. Additionally, 42 school districts had FY 2011 ending fund balances designated for early intervention totaling \$1.7 million (an average of approximately \$40,000 per district with an ending fund balance greater than \$0.0, and an average of \$4,750 when all districts are included). Of the \$1.7 million, \$1.1 million will be available for those school districts to fund education reform provisions enacted during the current Legislative Session.

Assumptions

Based on provisions passed by the House in **HF 2380** (Education Reform), the LSA has identified the following as State mandates to school districts and area education agencies (AEAs).

Teacher and Administrator Performance (Division III of HF 2380): The estimated fiscal impact to school districts and AEAs as a result of increased educator evaluations is currently unknown and will be impacted by the type of evaluation systems developed. Requiring annual educator reviews by FY 2014 may increase the amount of school district staff needed to meet the requirement. Based on an average of 12.6 hours per review for experienced teachers and 17.1 hours for new teachers, the LSA estimates that the number of additional annual reviews for full-time teachers will total over 21,000 hours. Based on the average number of contract days for assistant principals, the LSA estimates that an additional 147.3 FTE assistant principals will be required statewide to administer the additional evaluations required at a cost of approximately \$15.0 million. This estimated cost does not account for teachers that are on intensive assistance plans that may require additional evaluation time.

Increase in the Minimum Hour Requirement for the Statewide Voluntary Preschool Program (SWVVP) (Division IX of HF 2380): The estimated fiscal impact is currently unknown and will vary between school districts. The Department of Education has indicated that the statewide average for minimum instruction hours is approximately 15 hours, but 23.4% of the school districts with the Program are currently at the ten-hour minimum. The Department has indicated that some districts may need to reduce the number of students to meet the new minimum hour requirement.

Assessment – Kindergarten Readiness (Division X of HF 2380): The estimated cost of this State mandate is estimated to be a minimum of \$360,000 and may cost \$600,000 if all students entering kindergarten are required to take the assessment.

Third Grade Literacy (Division XIV of HF 2380): House File 2380 requires funding for the Reading Enhancement and Acceleration Development (READ) Initiative to be included in the funding requirements of the early intervention supplement. The total funding required for the READ Initiative is unknown and will reduce the available funds currently used for other Early Intervention Block Grant Program initiatives. The Governor recommends redirecting \$5.0 million from early intervention supplement funding for the READ Initiative.

The current list of State mandates may not be complete. Additional legislation may be enacted after the publication of this fiscal note that will require school districts to use current available resources to meet the requirements of legislation enacted during the 2012 Legislative Session. The following table provides the potential costs associated with the State mandate provisions identified by the LSA.

**Education Reform Initiatives
Potential State Mandate Costs to School Districts and AEAs**

Education Reform Provision	Est. Cost
Teacher and Administrator Performance	\$15,000,000
Increase Minimum Hour Requirement for the SWVPP	Unknown
Assessment - Kindergarten Readiness	360,000
Third Grade Literacy	5,000,000
Estimated Total	\$20,360,000

Fiscal Impact

There is no overall fiscal impact to the General Fund resulting from H-8277. The amendment repurposes funding from the State categorical supplement for early intervention generated from the school aid formula, but does not change the appropriation amount from the General Fund or funding levels to school districts and AEAs.

Sources

Iowa Department of Education
Iowa Association of School Boards
LSA analysis and calculations

/s/ Holly M. Lyons

March 21, 2012

The fiscal note for this bill was prepared pursuant to [Joint Rule 17](#). Data used in developing this fiscal note is available from the Fiscal Services Division of the Legislative Services Agency upon request.

Fiscal Note

Fiscal Services Division



HF 2422 – Sex Offender Notification (LSB 5519HV)

Analyst: Dwayne Ferguson (Phone: 515-281-6561) (dwayne.ferguson@legis.state.ia.us)

Fiscal Note Version – New

Description

House File 2422 relates to registered sex offenders residing in nursing facilities, residential care facilities, and assisted living facilities and requires notice to other residents and their families. A sex offender cannot be placed in one of these facilities by court order, referral, or other means without the approval of the administrator or owner of the facility. The clerk of court must notify the Department of Inspection and Appeals (DIA) and the admitting facility of a registered sex offender's status upon the Court's commitment of the individual to a facility. Facilities are required to search the sex offender registry to determine the status of individuals admitted to their facilities. Registered sex offenders are required to notify the facilities upon their admission. Facilities are required to have a written safety plan for each registered sex offender admitted. The Department of Human Services (DHS) is to secure placement for sex offenders released from prison and other sex offenders in need of facility care but who are unable to find placement. The DHS has 10 days to find placement. The DHS may contract with private facilities or provide placement in a DHS facility. The Bill requires two committees: (1) a workgroup to address issues ensuring an adequate workforce is available to provide services for the sex offender population, and (2) a committee to examine options for designating a facility to provide care for persons with a history of committing sexual offenses.

Assumptions

- Nine persons on the sex offender registry are currently housed in nursing facilities, and the Department of Corrections (DOC) will release three sex offenders in FY 2013 that will require nursing facility care, bringing the FY 2013 total to 12 sex offenders under DHS care. Eight of these individuals will be eligible for federal Medicaid funding.
- It is estimated that twenty-three of the 38 registered sex offenders currently in residential care facilities will be moved to DHS-sponsored facilities. Fifteen new sex offenders will be admitted to DHS facilities. None of these 38 individuals will be eligible for Medicaid funding.
- The DHS projects it will be less expensive to contract with a private provider than to renovate and house registered sex offenders in an existing DHS facility. The per-resident cost will be \$293 per day for a nursing facility and \$56 per day for a residential care facility. No assisted living residents are included in the estimate.
- Capital costs paid to the private contractor for facility upgrades for improved security will be \$300,000.
- The annual cost for a workgroup or study committee is approximately \$5,000 per year.
- The DOC will coordinate the release of sex offenders to be placed by the DHS within the 10-day window specified for placement by DHS in the Bill.
- The DOC and the Judicial Branch will incur some costs for notifications and communications with the DHS and care facilities. These costs will not be significant and will be absorbed as an ongoing operation expense.

- The DIA will not experience a significant change in inspection costs and can absorb the study committee costs.
- Nursing homes, residential care facilities, and assisted living facilities will experience some additional costs for the required notifications, but they will transfer or refuse to admit registered sex offenders if the costs become significant.
- The number of registered sex offenders needing care in one of these facilities will increase as the sex offender population ages and the number under special sentence supervision increases.

Fiscal Impact

The projected first-year costs are \$2.4 million with \$1.9 million coming from the State General Fund and \$508,000 from Medicaid. The following table provides the detail:

	Estimated First Year Costs		
	<u>General Fund</u>	<u>Medicaid</u>	<u>Total</u>
One-time Capital Costs	\$ 300,000	\$ 0	\$ 300,000
Nursing Facilities	777,376	507,845	1,285,221
Residential Care Facilities	777,979	0	777,979
Committees and Workgroups	10,000		10,000
Total	<u>\$ 1,865,355</u>	<u>\$ 507,845</u>	<u>\$ 2,373,200</u>

Care facility costs will grow as the registered sex offender population needing facility care grows and as health care costs increase. The current small population of sex offenders needing DHS care makes estimating the percentage increase for future years unstable.

Sources

Department of Human Services
 Department of Corrections
 Department of Inspections and Appeals
 Judicial Branch
 Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning Division

/s/ Holly M. Lyons

March 21, 2012

The fiscal note for this bill was prepared pursuant to [Joint Rule 17](#) and the correctional and minority impact statements were prepared pursuant to [Iowa Code section 2.56](#). Data used in developing this fiscal note is available from the Fiscal Services Division of the Legislative Services Agency upon request.

Fiscal Note

Fiscal Services Division



SF 2317 – Hunting and Angling, Combination Licenses (LSB 5226SZ.1)
Analyst: Adam Broich (Phone: 515-281-8223) (adam.broich@legis.state.ia.us)
Fiscal Note Version – As amended and passed by the Senate

Description

Senate File 2317 amends the Iowa Code to allow the purchase of new hunting and fishing license options. Changes to licensing and fee options:

- The Bill provisions are effective January 1, 2013. The Department of Natural Resources (DNR) will require time to update Electronic Licensing System of Iowa (ELSI), and draft new administrative rules. There will be no new revenue the first half of FY 2013.
- Leaves existing resident and nonresident licensing options intact.
- Creates a three-year fishing license.
- Allows for an additional third fishing line with the purchase of a third line permit.
- Creates a three-year hunting license, including Wildlife Habitat Fee.
- Creates an annual combination hunting and fishing license, including Wildlife Habitat Fee.
- Provides the option to include the Wildlife Habitat Fee with the purchase of resident and nonresident hunting and fur trapping licenses.
- The Bill stipulates a resident under the age of 16 accompanying an adult who is hunting raccoons is not required to obtain a fur harvesting license. The minor may not carry or use a firearm or other weapon. Hunting adults may be a parent, guardian, or an adult with the consent of a parent or guardian.

Background

In 2011, the DNR hired Southwick Associates to conduct a survey of 5,000 recent license buyers to determine the interest level in different license opportunities. The survey indicated a high level of interest in different license options. The DNR offered combination licenses in the past, but this option ended with the creation of ELSI. New licensing options will result in a revenue increase for the DNR and new revenue will be allocated to the Fish and Game Trust Fund.

Assumptions

- Estimates are based on a survey of 5,000 recent fishing and hunting license purchasers. Revenue estimates assume maximum demand for new licensing options.
- New licensing options result in cost savings to hunters and anglers. This estimate assumes cost savings will lead directly to more license sales. Three-year licenses save the angler \$4 in administrative fees, and a hunter will save \$10.
- There is no data indicating interest in combination licenses. Therefore, no revenue increase is assumed from offering combination licenses.
- Federal matching funds are not included in the estimates. Federal aid is not allocated on a stable per license basis. Aid allocation derives from a formula that considers license sales, land management, excise tax revenue, and other factors. An increase in federal aid to Iowa cannot be estimated. However, new license options will result in more federal aid than continuing the status quo.

- Three-year licensing options will save hunters and anglers \$490,000 on writing and administrative fees over three years.

Revenue to the DNR will increase by an estimated \$525,000 in FY 2013 and \$1.1 million in FY 2014. Administrative costs will decrease by an estimated \$28,000 in FY 2013 compared to FY 2011. Costs will decrease by \$55,000 in FY 2014 and FY 2015. Reprogramming the online licensing system will cost \$10,000, with approximately \$1,000 going toward salaries.

Estimated Impact to the Fish and Game Trust Fund

Description	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY2015
Revenue:			
3-Year Hunting	\$ 85,000	\$ 169,000	\$ 169,000
3-Year Fishing	215,000	430,000	430,000
Combination License	0	0	0
Third Fishing Line	225,000	451,000	451,000
Total Revenue	\$ 525,000	\$ 1,050,000	\$ 1,050,000
Expenditure:			
Salaries	\$ 1,000	\$ 0	\$ 0
Administrative	-28,000	-55,000	-55,000
Programming	10,000	0	0
Total Expenditures	-17,000	-55,000	-55,000
Net Increase	\$ 542,000	\$ 1,105,000	\$ 1,105,000

Fiscal Impact

There is no fiscal impact to the General Fund.

The net impact to the Fish and Game Trust Fund will be an estimated net revenue increase of \$542,000 in FY 2013 and \$1.1 million each year after. Estimates are an average of expected revenue and expenditure for three years. Revenue and expenditures could fluctuate annually, depending on the year the majority of hunters or anglers purchase a three-year license.

Sources

Department of Natural Resources
Legislative Services Agency analysis

/s/ Holly M. Lyons

March 21, 2012

The fiscal note for this bill was prepared pursuant to [Joint Rule 17](#). Data used in developing this fiscal note is available from the Fiscal Services Division of the Legislative Services Agency upon request.

Fiscal Note

Fiscal Services Division



SF 430 – Public Information Board (LSB 1487SV.2)

Analyst: Dwayne Ferguson (Phone: 515-281-6561) (dwayne.ferguson@legis.state.ia.us)

Fiscal Note Version – As amended by H-8270

Description

Senate File 430, as amended by **H-8270**, creates the Iowa Public Information Board to provide an alternative for complaint proceedings for open meetings and public record laws. The Board will consist of seven members appointed by the Governor. The Board is permitted to hire one employee, an attorney, to serve as an Executive Director. Except for certain provisions related to startup of the Board, the Bill takes effect July 1, 2013.

Background

Currently, complaints relating to the open meetings and public records laws are handled by different agencies in the State. The Office of Citizens' Aide/Ombudsman handles many of these cases. In addition, some cases are handled by the Attorney General's Office, as well as internally by local entities.

Assumptions

- The Board will hire 1.0 FTE position at the beginning of FY 2014 with salary and benefits of approximately \$110,000.
- Other office costs are estimated at \$12,500 annually.
- The Board and Office will be housed within a State agency that will provide office space, utilities, budgeting support, and general administrative support. This State agency will provide staff support to the Board during the startup year.
- The Board may charge a complaint filing fee of up to \$50 which is to be refunded if the complaint is meritorious. It is assumed the fee will not be implemented unless a significant number of nuisance complaints are received.

Fiscal Impact

FY 2013: The new Board will require funding for FY 2014 for initial per diem and travel-related expenses estimated at \$2,300 to \$4,700 for the year, depending on the number of meetings and distance traveled. The funding is not specified in the Bill and could come from third-party grants. Without the initial funding, the Board will not be implemented.

FY 2014 and Beyond: Assuming the initial funding is received and the new Board is included in the appropriations process, the cost to the General Fund will be approximately \$122,500 annually, plus the cost of the Board members' per diem and travel.

Sources

Office of Citizens' Aide/Ombudsman
Department of Administrative Services
Iowa Attorney General
Iowa Communications Network

/s/ Holly M. Lyons

March 21, 2012

The fiscal note for this bill was prepared pursuant to [Joint Rule 17](#). Data used in developing this fiscal note is available from the Fiscal Services Division of the Legislative Services Agency upon request.

Fiscal Note

Fiscal Services Division



HF 2440 – Sales Tax Exemption – Laundry Machines (LSB 1105HV)
Analyst: Shawn Snyder (Phone: 515-281-7799) (shawn.snyder@legis.state.ia.us)
Fiscal Note Version – New

Description

House File 2440 provides a sales tax exemption for the use of self-pay washers and dryers.

Assumptions

Assumptions include:

- Sales tax remittances to the Department of Revenue from 304 filers identified as laundromats totaled approximately \$1.2 million in FY 2010 and \$1.3 million FY 2011.
- Sales tax remittances to the Department of Revenue from 122 filers identified as manors or apartments totaled approximately \$38,000 in FY 2010 and \$40,000 FY 2011.
- Sales tax from the use of self-pay washers and dryers account for 90.0% of the sales tax remitted by the laundromat.
- Taxable sales growth rates are assumed at 3.7% for FY 2012, 3.4% for FY 2013, 3.7% for FY 2014, and 4.4% for FY 2015.
- An average statewide local option sales tax (LOST) rate of 0.87% is used to measure the total impact on the LOST revenue.

Fiscal Impact

The estimated fiscal impact of **HF 2440** will be a reduction in State sales tax revenue of approximately \$1.3 million beginning in FY 2013 and \$1.4 million in FY 2014 and FY 2015. This will decrease General Fund revenue by \$1.1 million, Secure an Advanced Vision for Education (SAVE) revenue by \$200,000, and LOST revenue by \$200,000 beginning in FY 2013. The following table provides the fiscal impact for FY 2013 through FY 2015.

Estimated Reduction in Revenues - in Millions				
	Total Reduction in Sales Tax Revenue	Reduction in General Fund Revenue	Reduction to SAVE Fund	Reduction in LOST Revenue
FY 2013	\$ 1.3	\$ 1.1	\$ 0.2	\$ 0.2
FY 2014	1.4	1.1	0.2	0.2
FY 2015	1.4	1.2	0.2	0.2

Sources

Iowa Department of Revenue, Sales Tax Database
LSA analysis and calculations

/s/ Holly M. Lyons

March 21, 2012

The fiscal note for this bill was prepared pursuant to [Joint Rule 17](#) and the correctional and minority impact statements were prepared pursuant to [Iowa Code section 2.56](#). Data used in developing this fiscal note is available from the Fiscal Services Division of the Legislative Services Agency upon request.
